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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise
in the new special column of this paper.
Some bargains are offered there this
week which it will pay you to read
about. See page two. This paper has
about. See page two. This paper has
about and one cent a word will reach
them all.

It costs just \$225 a shot to fire the six-
teen-inch coast defence gun at Sandy
Hook. This is sending money up in smoke
at a rapid rate.

The war department is said to want 200,
000 yards of khaki. Any of our readers
who have not sold their khaki crop should
promptly take advantage of this mar-
ket.

If it is true, as announced, that Lord
Curzon, viceroy of India, has resigned
because the British government has given
Lord Kitchener full control of the army
in India, it only serves to show that even
the greatest personages are liable to find
a fly in their ointment.

The Emperor of Germany is said to
be highly incensed over the slight put
upon him by King Edward of Great
Britain, who was represented at the wed-
ding of the German crown prince by
simply the young Prince Arthur of Con-
naught, and he gave vent to his dis-
pleasure by sending no representative at
all to the wedding of King Edward's
niece, Princess Margaret of Connaught.
What most disturbed the Kaiser in all
probability is that King Edward is siding
with France in his quarrel with that
republic over Morocco.

EXECUTIVE DUTY AND POLITICS.

It has been predicted by some of the
opponents of capital punishment in this
State that in case Mary Rogers case falls
before the United States Supreme court
that such political pressure will be
brought to bear on Gov. Bell that he will
grant her another reprieve and allow her
case to come before the next Legislature.
This would not be consistent with Gov.
Bell's past history. His political capital
has been made up by evading public
duty but by performing it. His political
undoing was freely predicted while he
was enforcing the law relating to tuber-
culosis among cattle, but he is to-day
politically successful. In view of his re-
cord the public can feel assured that Ver-
mont's present governor will not allow
political ambition to interfere with the
performance of public duty as he under-
stands it.

MAINE'S DRASTIC FOOD LAW.

In view of the report of the State
laboratory of Vermont with reference
to the investigation of adulterated food
products offered for sale in this State and
the wide discussion of the same in the
press, our readers will be interested in
the experience which the State of Maine
is having in connection with the enforce-
ment of its drastic food law. The cam-
paign in favor of pure food in the Pine
Tree State was begun several years ago,
but the Legislature repeatedly refused
to enact the legislation necessary to en-
sure a reform in the existing condition of
affairs.

The last legislature, however, was in-
duced to pass a law providing for the in-
vestigation of food products and inasmuch
as the act has now been in operation
about three months, it is possible to speak
of its effects. The Maine law is similar
to that passed by North Dakota, and it
provides that no article of food for man
or beast shall be manufactured or sold
in the State, if mixed with any poisonous
or deleterious ingredient that reduces its
value, or injuriously affects its quality
or strength, unless such substance or
substances be printed on the label.

This would seem to be a reasonable re-
quirement, particularly when one takes
into consideration the lack of legislation
in this direction previous to the enact-
ment of the law in question. While the
State was careful to pass measures affect-
ing the adulteration of animal food stuffs
and of fertilizers and for the inspection of
milk and cream it neglected, humorously
enough, to enact laws in relation to food
products in general for the people.

In order to make certain what products
are adulterated the law further provides
that the director of the agricultural ex-
periment station shall collect samples of
food stuffs for the purpose of analysis and
that the results of such analysis shall
be published by bulletin twice each year.

The director is also required to report
violations of the law to the commissioner
of agriculture, who in turn is required
to proceed criminally against the de-
aler handling such adulterated articles.
After the enactment of this law a reason-
able time was given manufacturers and
dealers to become acquainted with the
provisions of the law, and it is stated
that the director of the experiment sta-

tion took steps to notify manufacturers
of the result of analyses. Bulletins were
also issued giving the standards of the
United States experiment station, which
are the standards for Maine. The first in-
vestigation related to baking powders,
and the twenty samples analyzed nearly
all had no statement on the label of the
salts they contained, and the result of the
publication of this statement was to lead
to the adoption of measures by the man-
ufacturers to conform to the law. In con-
sequence of this action the poorer quali-
ties of baking powder were driven from
the State, and the people of Maine are
now having the benefit of a higher class
of goods.

Other food products have been taken in
hand, and in all probability the people
of the Pine Tree State will soon have
the benefit of legislation requiring
at least as careful scrutiny of their
food products as was formerly required in
connection with animal food.

THE ROGERS MURDER CASE.

We believe we express the sentiments
of a great majority of the people of
Vermont when we say that the postpone-
ment of the execution of Mrs. Rogers,
the Bennington murderess, will
cause disappointment. It has been gen-
erally supposed that the various steps
recently taken by the attorneys for Mrs.
Rogers' own lawyers do not deny her par-
ticipation in the most horrible and cold
blooded murder in the annals of Ver-
mont crime. They do not deny that she
helped her paramour to plan the diabolical
scheme of assassination, or that she
helped to tie her husband and later
helped to administer chloroform to him
in spite of his terrific struggles to free
himself from her clutches. They do not
deny that she helped to dispose of his
body after he had been put to death in
this horrible manner, or that she helped
to conceal the various evidences of her
guilt.

What the lawyers for the murderess
claim is that this woman, who was able
to plan the crime so carefully, was not
responsible for her acts and that even
if she was responsible, technical mis-
takes were made in connection with the
trial and sentence of the woman to suf-
fer capital punishment. They besought
the governor to grant her a reprieve,
and when this appeal was granted they
turned about and claimed that the woman
could not be executed without receiv-
ing a new sentence. In point of
fact whatever reflection upon our State
courts has arisen in this connection has
resulted from concessions to the woman's
attorneys, made in order that no
one could claim she had not been
granted every opportunity to secure
justice.

Steps of this character had been taken
by her attorneys until even the oppo-
nents of capital punishment were con-
strained to call out against further de-
lay, and there was a somewhat general
expectation that the end had been reached.

Justice Peckham of the Supreme Court
of the United States had decided that
no federal question was involved as
the case was presented to him and re-
fused to allow the case to be carried to
the supreme tribunal of the land.

If the question now raised in the federal
court should be decided adversely to the
State, it would seem to involve the ques-
tion whether any person charged with
murder can be successfully punished so
long as our State methods and system of
judicial procedure remain as at present.
So long as no county save Washington
county has a term of the supreme court;
and so long as present conditions continue
as regards the jurisdiction of our State
Supreme Court, solitary confinement in
the penitentiary pending the considera-
tion of appeals in murder cases and the
possible necessity of a new sentence fol-
lowing reprieve, questions similar to
those successfully employed to secure a
hearing in the federal courts, can be re-
sorted to in all probability in connection
with every murder case that comes up in
our State. Indeed, it is not impossible
that in the event of a decision in the United
States Supreme Court adverse to Ver-
mont's judicial methods, similar questions
may be raised in connection with the
cases of persons already serving terms in
State's prison for murder in the lesser de-
gree, manslaughter and other crimes of
this character.

This situation is all the more noteworthy
in view of the fact that to all appear-
ances Gov. Bell had to choose between
granting a further reprieve and allowing
the murderess to pass out from State
jurisdiction and into the custody of the
federal authorities. In view of these and
other possibilities that might be pointed
out the outcome of this test will be await-
ed with no small degree of interest not
only in Vermont but in legal and judicial
circles throughout the country.

MURDER AND PUNISHMENT.

While the Mary Rogers murder case
has been temporarily put aside so far as
the Vermont authorities are concerned,
the case is attracting considerable atten-
tion outside of the State, owing to the
unusual points involved. All sorts of
comments are being made, and it is in-
teresting to note the different points of
view from which the case is discussed.
The New York Mail and Express, for ex-
ample, comments on the principle in-
volved in the Mary Rogers case, not on
account of the fact that the condemned
is a woman but because of the increasing
difficulty of punishing any crime. The
contemporary says:

Why the sense of surprise and shock
that so often crops out nowadays when
persons who commit crimes are punished
for them? Why any wonder whatever that
Bigelow, the Milwaukee banker, should
go to prison for ten years? Why that
Mary Rogers of Vermont, should hang
for murdering her husband? Why, to
come nearer home, should some people
who are not in the least concerned how
cold blooded they run down their backs
when they think that some of those who are re-
sponsible for the corruption

may have to go to jail for it?
Has a singular, a fatal change come
over the American people? Are they
these days—very kind and soft-hearted
in these days—lovingly kinder and softer-
hearted than any people ever were before,
so that it is often forbidden for the driver
of a horse to carry a whip—does it follow
that all idea of retribution has departed
from men's minds?

Fatal error, indeed, if it has! This kind
of soft-heartedness to evil-doers is the
hardest-heartedness to one's own. It
builds up a heritage of scandal and dis-
grace for our children. It replaces a
wholesome respect for law and for right
and duty with an easy indulgence that
makes the whole American people partic-
ipants in a continual carnival of
crime, public and private, governmental
and commercial. It abolishes conscience
in public and business affairs. It leaves
with no restraint at all the man or
woman who cannot be restrained except
by fear.

We are a soft-hearted generation, in-
deed, but we are not, in this respect of
guilt and shame and accountability, es-
sentially different from the generations
that have gone before. Somehow or other
judgment still trends upon the heels of
sin, and if the penalty does not fall upon
the shoulders of those to whom it belongs,
it will descend, in the form of vital weak-
ness and national death, upon us all as
accomplices before the fact—upon us, and
our children.

The Springfield Republican, attributes the
difficulty experienced in the effort to ad-
minister justice in the case of Mrs. Rogers
to the fact that she is a woman, al-
though singularly enough it goes on to
show that Vermont is trying to make an
exception in her case, whereas it has not
executed a murderer for a number of
years. The Republican says:

The experience which Vermont is hav-
ing in the effort to hang a woman ought
to number the days of capital punishment
in that State. While no doubt Mrs. Rogers
is now alive by virtue only of the gen-
erosity of her attorneys and the existence
of the usual supply of legal technicalities
on which to hang endless interferences
with the execution of the judgment it has
none the less been evident that the people
of the State as a whole have had no stom-
ach for the business in hand; and while
Governor Bell is to be commended for his
stand in favor of executing the laws, most
everybody probably feels relief that this
case loyalty to law has compelled him to
grant another reprieve.

The fact of the matter is that Vermont
had sickened of capital punishment before
the Rogers case ever arose. It has been
letting its murderers escape the gallows
for years. There hadn't been public sen-
timent in the State strong enough to bring
about the hanging of more than one mur-
derer in two decades or over, and to sup-
pose that it exists now in strength enough
above all to single out a woman and
make her an exception to what had be-
come a rule in the case of men murdered,
is probably to go beyond the truth. Such
a supposition is not reasonable, and has
nothing to support it outside of reason
except the refusal of a lot of isolated
men legislators at Montpelier interfered
in this particular case.

It would seem to be time, therefore,
to make further the case of the unsightly
exhibitions growing out of the attempt to
keep up a law which has no sufficient
basis in public sentiment. There is no cer-
tainty that the infliction of the death
penalty ever had deterrent effect, and
there is abundant certainty that it is re-
volting and calculated rather to cheapen
than enhance the value of human life.
This present sickening experience should
be conclusive in bringing about that aboli-
tion of the penalty toward which the
State has so clearly been drifting these
many years.

As a simple matter of fact public sen-
timent has had comparatively little to do
with the commuting of the death sentence
in Vermont. As a rule but one side of
the case is heard by the legislators when
they take a vote on the question whether
a condemned person's sentence shall be
changed to life imprisonment. The law-
yers for the accused are present in per-
son, thoroughly prepared to show that
there is great uncertainty about the guilt
of their client anyway, and in short the
case is presented in a one-sided way by
them just as they would present it to a
jury in summing up. The State is not
represented, and if any legislator presents
the case at all, it is done because he is
impressed by the fact a murderer should
not be allowed to escape paying the pen-
alty imposed by law. He knows no more
about the facts in the case than any other
uninformed member of the Legislature.

Is it any wonder under these circum-
stances that legislators vote to substitute
life imprisonment for capital punishment,
particularly when it is so difficult to
secure evidence that will convict a person
of murder or even manslaughter before a
jury?

Public sentiment has had nothing to do
with the interference of the federal court
with the courts of Vermont in the case
of Mary Rogers. As we have already said,
the quibbling over her case has reached a
point where even opponents of capital
punishment were calling for her execu-
tion, convinced as they were of her guilt.
The carrying of her case to the Supreme
Court of the United States has had more
to do with making the punishment of any
person convicted of murder uncertain
than public sentiment against capital
punishment or against the hanging of a
woman has had to do with the postponing
of her deserved punishment, and if she
escapes on a technicality, which in the
estimation of some good authorities
should not have been allowed, the chances
are that it will be a long time before an-
other murderer receives even life impris-
onment in Vermont for the crime of murder.

In the meantime it is well to consider
the effect on other murderously inclined
persons, which current comment is liable
to produce. The Haverhill, Mass., Ga-
zette says:
"Now that Mrs. Rogers has really got a
reprieve until her case can be taken be-
fore the Supreme Court of the United
States, and the probability of her ever
being hung is decidedly small, it is to be
hoped that she will be let alone.
The maddening sympathy for this 'poor
woman' has been enough to turn sensible
people sick. A little of it given expression
in honest effort to keep some of her sisters
and brothers in the world outside of
prison bars from following in her foot-
steps would be more sensible and accept-
able."
These words are well spoken. When
sentimental females shower male murder-
ers with flowers, apparently increasing the
ardor of their sympathy and the abun-

dance of their floral tributes in accord-
ance with the character of the deadly as-
sault, and when male effeminate howl
about hanging some "poor woman"
whose husband is murdered by slow tor-
ture for the benefit of a paramour it is
high time for the people who do not usu-
ally bother themselves about criminal
affairs to awaken to the true nature of
the influences at work about them.

So far as popular sentiment is con-
cerned, if the people of Vermont had their
way to-day, Mary Rogers would have
paid the penalty of her horrible crime
long before this, and a federal court alone
prevented this murderess from already
receiving the fate she so richly deserved.
When the people realize that their silence
is being misinterpreted in connection
with the efforts made to prevent the
punishment of Mrs. Rogers, they will be
likely to feel that the endeavor to give
this woman the benefit of every legiti-
mate doubt in her case has received poor
reward, and they will be excusable for
insisting hereafter that cases of murder
as plain as this one shall be followed by
prompt punishment.

OPENS JULY 30.

Spiritualist Camp Meeting at Queen
City Park Next Month.

The annual spiritualist campmeeting
will be held at Queen City Park this year
beginning July 30, and continuing until
August 27. Sessions will be held every
afternoon at the pavilion. The list of speak-
ers is as follows:
Sunday, July 30—10:30 a. m., Address by
Chairman, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Sunday, July 31—2:30 p. m., Lecture, Mrs.
T. C. Reynolds, and Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Monday, August 1—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Tuesday, August 2—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Wednesday, August 3—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Thursday, August 4—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Friday, August 5—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Saturday, August 6—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Sunday, August 7—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Monday, August 8—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Tuesday, August 9—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Wednesday, August 10—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Thursday, August 11—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Friday, August 12—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Saturday, August 13—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Sunday, August 14—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Monday, August 15—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Tuesday, August 16—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Wednesday, August 17—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Thursday, August 18—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Friday, August 19—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Saturday, August 20—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Sunday, August 21—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Monday, August 22—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Tuesday, August 23—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Wednesday, August 24—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Thursday, August 25—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Friday, August 26—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.
Saturday, August 27—2:30 p. m., Lecture,
Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Messrs. E. E. Chapman.

—Louisville Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Cannibals and politicians live off other
people.

Only fools think that they can't make
mistakes.

A storm of indignation often ends with
a reign of terror.

The more a man blows the less wind he
has to use in making good.

If a young man means half he says
during courtship the girl is lucky.

Our idea of a well-bred man is one
who never boasts of his dough.

They would be fewer divorces in this
valley of tears if there were more cooks.

Cupid's labor is one of love; that's
why he can't afford to patronize a tailor.

Many a man climbs the ladder of fame
only to be rewarded with a good hard fall.

Many a girl has lost an engagement
ring by washing her hands of a young
man.

Don't expect a girl who has always lived
in a flat to know anything about house-
work.

Why is it that the average politician
would rather avoid suspicion than inspire
confidence?

Did you ever console yourself with
the thought that some people look happy
because ignorance is bliss?

However, the man who gets married
on a Friday will at least have some-
thing to blame it on later in the game.

Old shoes are thrown away as a newly
married couple merely as a reminder that
it's up to them to acquire the art of
dodging.—Chicago News.

SHE HAD A FELLOW.

A story is told of a shock received by
a Duluth pastor after the services one
night. He makes it a point to welcome
any strangers cordially, and that evening
after the completion of the service he
hurled down the aisle to station himself
at the door.

A Swedish girl was one of the strangers
in the congregation. She is employed as
a domestic in one of the fashionable
east-end homes, and the minister, noting
that she was a stranger, stretched out
his hand.

He welcomed her to the church and ex-
pressed the hope that she would be a
regular attendant. Finally he said that if
she would be at home some evening dur-
ing the week he would call.

"Thank you," she murmured bashfully,
"but my husband is here."

WHERE THE TROUBLE LAY.

Two hearts were trying to beat as one.
"I'm doing the best I can to keep up
with you," said the first heart, "but you
are too fast."
"And I," said the second heart, "try
my best to keep up with you, but you
are much too slow."

"The trouble with you," remarked Cup-
id, "is that you are so near you can
hear each other"—Brooklyn Life.

ONLY A SURFACE INDICATION.

The policeman was leading a more or
less innocent bystander, whose feet ap-
peared to be badly tangled, away from
the scene of the disturbance.

"What has knocked his hat all out of
shape?" asked somebody. "Has he been
hit with a brick?"
"Naw," exclaimed the policeman,
"there's a brick inside his hat. That's
all!"—Chicago Tribune.

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

An old woman who persisted in bow-
ing during church service when-
ever the name of Satan was mentioned,
was reprimanded by the minister for so
doing. "I have a habit," she replied, "of
bowing, and the minister asked her
finally, in exasperation, why she
thought it necessary to bow."

"Well," she replied, "civility costs
nothing, and you never know what will
happen."—Harper's Weekly.

GETS WHAT HE LIKES.

"Jones grumbles at cold weather?"
"Yes."
"And he grumbles at hot weather?"
"Yes."
"What does he like?"
"He likes to grumble."—Chicago Jour-
nal.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

Soon will the sweet girl graduate
Down to the State Normal school.
And tell us how to keep the State
From going clean to pot.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE WRETCH.

"I spoke to your father last night."
"Oh, Harry, this is so sudden! What
did he say?"
"The same as I did—'Howdy do?'"
—Houston Post.

Paint Your Hussy for 75c.

To \$1.00 with Devos's Gloss Carriage
Paint. It weighs 3 to 5 lbs. more to
the pint than others, wears longer,
and gives a gloss equal to new work.
Sold by The G. S. Blodgett Co.

GAINED 12,701

Hugh C. Baker Takes First Place
in Addison County.

Grant Scott Secures Lead in Miscellan-
eous Counties—Other Lead-
ers Unchanged—Heavy Vote
Cast by Several Contestants.

The feature of the educational con-
test yesterday was the jump taken by
Hugh C. Baker of Shoreham, who re-
ceived 12,701, thus placing him in the
lead of the Addison county con-
testants for a Free Press business college
course. Grant Scott of Middlebury
jumped from 4,002 to 6,214, thus plac-
ing him at the head of the list of
contestants for a business college
course from the counties not other-
wise provided for. The other leaders
were unchanged. The vote as it
stood last night follows:

THREE COLLEGE PRIZES

Open to Young People of Vermont.

Smollins, James, Burlington.....	27,228
O'Brien, Donald, Burlington.....	26,127
Shanley, Wm. J., Windsor.....	25,840
Edley, Frank, Burlington.....	24,405
Gilman, Roy, Hinesburgh.....	22,516
Barton, Helen R., No. Ferris- burgh.....	21,444
Derby, Cora M., Middlebury.....	17,205
Cady, Eva S., Johnson.....	15,794
Adams, Conrad, Stowe.....	15,081
Bissonette, Ethel, Shelburne.....	13,917
Carter, Wm. H., Vergennes.....	12,657
Maurice, Walter C., Cambridge Junction.....	7,931
Corry, Martin M., Montpelier.....	6,715
Cooley, Alta L., Bristol.....	6,600
Marvin, Philip S., Shelburne.....	6,454
Stilson, Lulu H., Monkton.....	6,123
Gardner, Lawrence, Enosburgh Falls.....	5,960
Willard, L. Amelia, Vergennes.....	5,844
Jones, Harold, Montpelier.....	5,301
Gilbert, Gertrude, Dorset.....	5,187
Ryder, Frank C., Vergennes.....	5,085
Burnham, Ruth, Brandon.....	5,007
Leland, Warren B., Johnson.....	5,006
Whitely, Ernest, Northfield.....	5,005
Smith, Rollin P., Orwell.....	4,925
Prindle, Jessie E., E. Charlotte.....	4,172
Welcott, Ralph, Milton.....	4,160
Stilson, Bertha, Proctor.....	4,165
Prior, Lillian.....	4,109
Lamberton, Lambert, Morrisville.....	4,008
Claxton, Ethel, Charlotte.....	4,001
Corliss, Ralph E., So. Hero.....	4,000
Brown, Schelle, Jericho.....	3,915
Smith, Leonard D., Morrisville.....	3,754
Brown, Charles A., Burlington.....	736
Langfield, Lynda, Isle La Motte.....	674
Post, Farrington, St. Albans.....	670
Reynolds, Libbie, Albany.....	603
McCormack, Allen, Burlington.....	600
Kinney, Harold S., Craftsbury.....	599
Chamberlain, Lura, Grand Isle.....	598
Smith, Dewey, Middlebury.....	519
Still, Bernice L., Hardwick.....	507
Blanchard, Jennie, E. Braintree.....	502
Graves, Allie, Ferrisburgh.....	500
Post, Farrington, St. Albans.....	500
Oakes, Howard L., Waterville.....	500